

## THE DALLAS EXPRESS

MEMBER  
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS  
ASSOCIATION.

Published every Saturday morning at the year at \$2.00 in advance.

THE DALLAS EXPRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY  
(Incorporated)  
Dallas, Texas.

New York Office, Frost & Frost, 22 N. 26th Street.  
Chicago Office, Frost & Frost, Boylston Building.  
Atlanta Office, Frost & Frost, Canfield Building.  
Washington Office, Frost & Frost, Independent Life Building.

J. R. JORDAN, Manager.

Entered at Post Office at Dallas, Texas, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress March, 1879.

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No subscriptions mailed for a less period than one month. Payment for same must be in cash.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.  
One Year.....\$12.00  
Six Months.....\$7.50  
Three Months.....\$4.50  
Single Copy.....10c

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1919.

## PARSON CAMPBELL, OUR SELF-APPOINTED LEADER.

Man, in his endeavors to adjust his behavior to meet the demands of new environments that are being continually thrust upon him, often finds himself at a loss to determine the most expedient course to pursue. Especially is this true of the Negro race which has exchanged the duties of a slave for the responsibilities and obligations of a full-fledged citizen of this great Republic.

It is a far cry from abject slavery to intelligent citizenship in such a social organization. Indeed, to make such a transition, as it were, overnight, is a Herculean task that no people in any age has before been called upon to perform. Indeed, the making of full-fledged citizens out of these untutored children of nature under the conditions that obtained at that time was one of the greatest crimes that have ever been perpetrated against organized society. The crime committed against the Negro race was little less than that against society. The Negro has been led by this act to look to legislation for any desired change in his relations to his fellow man. He did not learn that his advancement in the social organization depended upon his personal worth and individual adjustment to the customs and usages of society. This gave him a false conception of the duties and obligations, and the rights and privileges that accompany them. Thus handicapped he began his career as a citizen of this great Republic.

That he has been required to meet the higher duties and obligations of citizenship and that he has done this without a murmur history will attest. That he has been steadily and persistently despoiled of his rights and privileges that are the sacred rights of the law-abiding citizen is a fact so patent that no attempt is made at its concealment.

In the face of all this, certain self-appointed race leaders have the audacity to come before the American people with the brazen assertion that "there is no just ground for complaint" on the part of the Negro citizen. Among this class of leaders we feel it our duty to call attention to the article furnished the press by L. L. Campbell of Austin. He asserts "there is no just ground for complaint. The races in the South are getting along smoothly and where the Negro accepts the advice of his white neighbor, prosperity is in evidence."

When we consider that the Negro, for the most part belongs to the laboring class, and that part of the laboring class that has not the protection of organized labor, we can realize how false such a statement must be. The condition of the laboring man in this country, even under the protection of great organizations, forms the chief subject of congressional legislation today. That labor conditions must be speedily adjusted is conceded by intelligent men of all classes. By what means? Campbell arrived at the conclusion that the Negro laborer had no problem that needed re-adjustment is not clear to us. The wages and living conditions of the Negro laborer are far worse than that of organized labor and we contend must be adjusted if the Negro is to continue his progress to a higher plane of living. Burdened down with his labor troubles and these surmounted with prejudice and discrimination the Negro leader comes up smiling with "I have no grounds for just complaint." This kind of optimism is certainly unparalleled in the annals of history.

If the goal of man's existence was to get along smoothly and show evidence of prosperity, then indeed, would life become one round of pleasure. Man could surrender every point of vantage when called upon to do so by another. He could abandon any occupation when requested to do so by his neighbor. He could surrender the rights and privileges guaranteed to him by the laws of the land. All these things he could do with impunity if the goal of man's existence was to get along smoothly. Had America submitted to taxation without representation the revolutionary war would not have occurred and there would have been no United States of America. Had the world submitted to German arrogance and admitted German superiority there would have been no world's war. Hence to get along smoothly, we conclude is not the goal of man's existence. Neither can it be one of the Negro's ideals when it means the sacrifice of all that makes life worth the living. Mr. Camp of Austin, who occupies the law. This is sound advice but he fails to suggest that the Negro be allowed to help frame the laws that he is to obey. This is one of the fundamental principles underlying a democratic form of government. He further admonishes the Negro to stay in his place. This counsel no doubt is good but he fails to enlighten the Negro just what his place might be. Likely he is to obtain

this information from his white neighbor. He further advises him that he should keep busy and refuse to be hood-winked by purposeless classes. Again some wholesome advice is given free gratis. How the Negro is to be able to distinguish these purposeless classes, by the usual means we suppose, his white neighbors. Mr. Campbell's reference to the scarecrows of social equality and Negro domination we are forced to admit is not clear to us. To our best judgment these were phrases coined by these same white neighbors to whom the Negro is to look for advice and counsel. If Mr. Campbell has been sincere in his former advice he has no right to question medicine prepared by the pharmacist of his own selecting.

The profound assertion by Mr. Campbell that he finds no fault of God for the color of his skin nor the texture of his hair is indeed refreshing. It would no doubt be a great calamity if he was not by nature so amicably disposed. When, however, his further discussion shows that these outward indications form the bases for segregation and discrimination he shows how superficial is his knowledge of racial characteristics, that probably lie at the roots of race prejudice. We believe that Mr. Campbell wrongly interprets the return of the emigrant Negro from the north. In all ages and among all peoples there has been found a longing by some to return to the "flesh pots of Egypt." In the course of time these same persons who have learned such valuable lessons will again find themselves emigrating. Mr. Campbell observes that the Negro who remains at his post is making progress. In this he is right. We might, however, suggest that the way to keep him at his post is to encourage him and increase his opportunities of raising himself to a higher plane of living and enabling him to gain the respect and co-operation of his white neighbors. Let us further predict that unless the causes that led the children of Israel from the fertile valley of the Nile into the barren wilderness and the Pilgrim fathers from old England to the wilds of America have been removed the Negro will in the least of the South with all its sunshine and associations that will be ever dear to him and seek to improve his conditions in other lands.

Notwithstanding lots of blood and thunder talk on the part of a certain segment in the white race, we want Colored men to remember that all white men are not the enemy of all Colored men.

There has been no time in this country when a vast majority of the white people were not willing for the respect and co-operation of his white neighbors. Let the Colored man continue to show that he deserves his rights, for merit is not without reward.

Bridle your tongue for the good of society. Bridle your thoughts for your own good.

How be it, go to church on Sunday.

## FOR THE SPIRIT OF TRUE AMERICANISM.

Strictly non-partisan, with the advocacy of the foremost Democrats in Texas, and supported by all those who have admired the true Americanism spirit of Theodore Roosevelt, the Roosevelt Memorial Association is meeting with splendid success throughout Texas in its organization work for the campaign to be conducted October 20-27.

The Roosevelt Memorial Campaign is usual in many respects. Its expense is borne completely by the friends of the ex-President and every cent subscribed will be used in the erection and maintenance of a memorial to the truest American of our time. It has been a campaign conducted along lines of previous drives. There will be no posters, nor placards. There will be no urging of persons to contribute.

It is numbers and not large individual subscriptions that the committee is seeking. It feels that every subscription made will be made in the spirit of admiration for Col. Roosevelt, and further feels that the greater knowledge the people of the United States may have of his life and teachings the better they will be prepared to stand unequivocally behind the flag as did Mr. Roosevelt whose family played a prominent part in the world's war.

"One flag, the American flag; one language, the language of the Declaration of Independence; one loyalty, loyalty to the American people" was the Roosevelt not which the Roosevelt Memorial Campaign Committee hopes to place before millions of this country who can appreciate the sentiment since the close of the recent conflict across the waters.

The Texas campaign headquarters have been opened in Dallas, Texas, and the executive committee for the state will be announced soon. Organizers are at work in various sections of Texas outlining an Americanism. Hon. J. M. McCormick of Dallas is Chairman of the State Committee, and Edwin Hobby, vice President of the Security National Bank is State Treasurer.

Among those who have expressed a willingness to serve in the campaign and contribute to its success are Governor William P. Hobby and other State officials; Thomas H. Ball of Houston; Dr. S. P. Brooks of Waco; Sam Cowan of Fort Worth; Oscar B. Colquitt of Dallas; Thomas M. Campbell of Palestine; Samuel P. Cochran of Dallas; J. S. Cullman of Houston; Dr. J. B. Cranfill of Dallas; W. H. Puque of Amarillo; Joseph Hirsch of Corpus Christi; Claude Hudspeeth of El Paso; Will C. Hogg of Houston; Robert J. Klingberg of Kingsville; Col. H. D. Lindley of Dallas; Bishop E. D. Mounson of Dallas; Barry Miller of Dallas; Richard Hayes of Corsicana; Pat Neff of Waco; Ike T. Pryor of San Antonio; W. F. Ramsey of Dallas; Edgar Odell Lovett of Houston; Dupont Lyons of Sherman; Joseph D. Sayers of Austin; George Rockhold of Dallas; C. A. Boynton of Waco; R. L. Henry of Waco and many others.

**SERVES PRESIDENTS FROM GRANT TO ROOSEVELT.**  
(Continued from page 1).

the Dempsey, says that besides being instructive, the talk is interesting. His Eye Catches the Details.

A dish was brought into the dining room which lacked the proper garnishment. Miles' eye fell upon it from a distance and he stopped the waiter with a nod and a look. "Take

that back to the chef," he said in a polite tone, "and get the chef's approval on the way it is garnished." The dish was returned in proper style for serving.

A napkin dropped from the table and a waiter picked it up and put it back in its original place. Miles' temper for proper serving suffered a severe shock. That afternoon he lined all the waiters up and lectured them in that incident.

"When anything drops from a table," he said, "it is soiled. Never put it back. Get another in its place." "Another thing, I saw one of you take a pitcher of cream which had been left by a guest and use it at your meal. That is not right. The manager of this hotel will feed you. A pitcher of left-over cream is a small thing, but it is the small things that count. If you take a small thing you will begin later taking other things—then you'll be in trouble."

Miles has the features of a thinker, a keen brown eye and a high, bold head. He "used" good English, speaks softly and distinctly. Many head waiters slap their hands or made a noise with a menu card to attract attention of waiters under them. Miles nerve permits himself to do these things. He argues that points of kind distract the guests from enjoyment of their meals. He signals his waiters with a look and a nod, trains them to watch him, and after once he has trained a waiter to his liking he keeps that waiter employed as long as he wishes to stay and do his duty. He has a son, whom he trained now holding head waiter's place at the Nevers Hotel, Corpus Christi, Texas. Many other Negro head waiters in large Eastern hotels received their training from Miles.

**He Liked Cleveland Best.**  
"Which of the Presidents you have served did you like the best?" Miles was asked.  
"President Cleveland," he replied.  
"I liked him because he was so frank about everything. I liked President McKinley next because he was so fair and square and such an all-round good man."

Miles is worth about \$40,000—money which he has saved during the past twenty years. He owns land in St. Cloud, Fla., Batavia, and Chicago, Ill., and some Oklahoma oil land. He declares that he has never been an advocate of tipping, especially of the waiter using tricks and maneuvers to elicit it. He does not deny that he has accepted tips, but says they were forthcoming with out any subtle solicitation from him. He gained tips by serving well and pleasing and saved money because he omitted the rambling habit and lived temperately he says.

Among the recommendations treasured by the old Negro is one signed by Jeremiah Quinn, manager of the Plankinton Hotel, which shows that Miles was head waiter there for thirty years and during that time missed only two days. Other letters which praise the service of Miles are from the Dallas Club, Dallas, Texas; Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, Ill.; Gunter Hotel, San Antonio, Texas; San Carlos Hotel, Pensacola, Fla., and the Savary Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.

He was employed by Mr. Gonder at the Dallas Club and at the Gunter Hotel, of San Antonio, and when Mr. Gonder took charge of the Hotel Dempsey Miles was the first to accept the head waiter's job here.

## LIQUOR PERMITS OF DRUG STORES REVOKED

Inspectors for Revenue Collector Seize Seventy-Five Barrels of Liquor.

Austin, Texas, Sept. 8.—Revocation of permits which had been granted six drug stores in Texas to sell whiskey for medicinal purposes, allowed under the wartime prohibition act, which has been in effect since July 1, has been announced by A. S. Walker, United States Collector of Internal Revenue for Texas. Three of these drug stores are in Houston, one in Galveston, one in Victoria and one in Humble.

In addition to revoking the permits, Collector Walker ordered the seizure by inspectors of his department of all whistles in the drug stores.

"Collector Walker estimates that the liquor seized amounts to seventy-five barrels, of which forty barrels was in one store. These are the first liquor permits issued to drug stores in Texas under the wartime prohibition act to be revoked and probably the first in the United States. Collector Walker in announcing the action, ordered said that the action taken by him was to stop what he believed to be excessive sales of whiskey which were not permitted under the medicinal purposes of the wartime prohibition act of Congress. Collector Walker said that in his mind there was no doubt that the drug stores affected by the orders issued today were "saloons, camouflaged as drug stores."

As far as investigations made by inspectors of his department show, Collector Walker did not believe that excessive sales of liquor were being made by drug stores in any Texas cities except those named in today's orders.

No complaints, he said, had come from San Antonio, Dallas and other cities.

Under the law allowing the issuance of permits to drug stores to sell whiskey the druggist must file with the Collector monthly reports of all sales, the names and residence of the purchasers and the names of physicians writing the prescriptions. The August report filed by one of the Houston druggists, Collector Walker said, contained approximately 3,000 names of purchasers of whiskey, all purchases with very few exceptions being for a quart, the maximum amount for which a physician may write a prescription. Four-fifths of the whiskey prescriptions filed by this drug store, the Collector said, were written by three physicians, one of whom is a Negro. Residence addresses of purchasers are confined to Houston and its suburbs, but represent many cities and towns of the State. Also there are some in other States, and as far north as New York.

Collector Walker said that under the wartime prohibition act this office is authorized to issue permits to drug stores for purely medicinal purposes on the presentation by the purchaser of a prescription written by a physician. He said that examination of the reports filed by drug stores shows that there is no doubt that certain physicians are making it a business to issue these prescriptions, receiving \$2 in payment for each prescription written, according to information received by him.

"These are evasions, pure and simple," said Collector Walker, "and I

## THE MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

## PERISCOPE.

(By Associated Negro Press).

Since the Washington and Chicago riots, the daily newspapers of the South, have been having a glorious time joshing the North. "They have been saying, in effect: 'While we lynched Negroes in the South, we never bothered other than one lynched, all others are safe.' Now comes Knoxville, Tenn., knocking the sox out of that flimsy argument. In a riot in that southern city, Negroes were called upon to defend themselves and their homes, as they were called upon in Washington and Chicago. That they manifested a remarkable spirit of self-defense, all reports concur. The time has come when the American Negro has taken upon the famous expression of Marshal Joffre, and made it their own: 'They Shall not Pass.'"

The American Negro has been of the most patient and long suffering group of people ever known to history. He is in perfect love with all that is just and righteous. "Perfection" love casts out all fear, and therefore in defense of his manhood rights, death, today has real charms. This being the case, and since it has been a long time custom of the rough element of the American whites to hold the race in subjection by fear, it seems most prudent, wise and timely, "come let us reason together." In many communities North and South, this is being done with fine effect.

It may as well be understood, and nothing else should be expected whether this is regarded as a "white men's country"—even though it was stolen from the Red man, who has always been friendly to the black man—or not, the American Negro today has a new point of view, which all shades cannot wipe out. Listening to the siren of Righteousness, Justice, Liberty, Freedom and Democracy, he has accepted the tenor of their sayings with keen eyes, set face, steady tread, open mind and strong arm, asks nothing more, and certainly will take nothing less. Neither the aggressor nor the oppressor, the American Negro places his cause before the right thinking people of the nation, who, in every crisis, have been the victors.

**South Has No Charms.**  
Encouraged by the recent troubles in northern communities numerous south delegations from various communities, have recent visited Chicago, and other cities, with the most glowing inducements to Colored people, urging them to "come back to the land where they are best loved and most understood."

In a great mass meeting held in the Eighth Regiment Armory on the night of Labor Day, a question was asked by one of the speakers: "How many of you wish to return South?" In every portion of the audience of 4,000 could be heard the expressions "None," "No one." In very truth, this is the universal sentiment. Reports from employment bureaus, the Urban League, and from members of commissions and delegations themselves, from the South, declare that little or no encouragement has been received in the matter of returning South. One man expressed the sentiment of thousands when he said: "I would rather live in Chicago if they had a riot here every week." Another typical individual made a very amusing comment. This happened in the assembly room of the Chicago Urban League and is worth repeating. The big white southerner was present, before an assembly of more than one hundred Negro workmen. He described enthusiastically that on his plantation there are many logs that need sawing up. Railroad transportation would be furnished and four dollars per day paid to the laborers. "How many of you wish to go?" He asked. There was painful silence. Finally, one brother spoke up and said, deliberately "I tell you what you do, you send the logs up to Chicago, and we'll saw 'em here." So, that seems to be the one way out of the South must really have on continuing the political and civic injustices of the present, their logic will have to be sent North if their work is to be done.

## SOLDIER AND SAILOR

(New York World)

Men who would rip the covenant of the League of Nations wide open, and incidentally wreck the treaty of peace, are exceedingly boastful of their Americanism and their patriotism.

It happens that soldiers of the United States who have seen service in France and Belgium are in most cases unable to comprehend Americanism of his discrimination, which explains the adoption by veterans at Birmingham, Ala., of a resolution advising everybody to keep away from a meeting to be addressed by Senator Reed Smoot in opposition to the treaty. Like Mr. Johnson of California, Mr. Reed's patriotism is so pronounced that he would have the war which was to end terminate in international chaos.

The irreconcilables of the Senate are deceiving some timid patriots on the issue, but the men who have worn khaki are not to be fooled. They know what they fought for and what they won, and they are going to have it.

The major objection urged against the League of Nations is that it sacrifices the complete liberty of decision and action which all Americans should treasure. The same objection applies to that excellent and rather popular institution, monogamous marriage.—Louisville Courier-Journal, Angeles Times.

Nothing but the American Senate stands today in the way of the full realization of what was attempted at The Hague and which the German Junkers defeated at The Hague. In a far more perfect form, the League covenant offers all and more than the great nations hoped for at The Hague and the only thing that threatens its defeat are the Lodges and Borahs and Penrose.

They are re-enacting at Washington the part played by the German del-

egates at The Hague, and doing the exact thing desired by the Prussian Junkers who brought on this war—trying to defeat the treaty even by representatives of the German people.—Portland, Ore., Journal.

It is not possible to exaggerate the importance of ratifying the peace treaty with the League of Nations incorporated in it. If the League is destroyed by America holding aloof from it the consequences will be too disastrous to contemplate. It will mean renewed preparations for war and untimely struggle in comparison with which the last war will be only a skirmish. Will the American people tolerate any monkeying by the Senate with this great hope and noble inspiration that America has contributed to the world? Will the Republican voters permit their party to take the responsibility for a policy of obstruction and destruction? Write to your senator today and voice your opinion. Every letter will have its effect.—Rochester, N. Y., Times Union.

## BREER LEE CAMPBELL

I just got back home from Austin, Texas. (No, I didn't get sent up there to interview the Rev. Dr. L. L. Campbell, concerning his noted speech delivered at the opening of the St. John Baptist Association. Me and the "doc" on the dam road. (Shut up! I mean the road which leads to the dam.) "Doc" got the best of the argument, however, and I come back a sadder but wiser man.

No, children, we ain't got no business complaining 'bout our treatment. In the first place the "doc" explained to me that the white folks were over here in America "tending to their own business, and our fore parents stole some Dutchman's ship and brought ourselves over here and made white man feed us and clothe us for 200 years.

That's where the saying arose: 'The white man's burden.' About this time some folks who was nutty 'bout some crazy saying of some rabid abolitionists, who didn't like to see our folks impoverishing their Southern brethren like we was doing, got up a great big army and made our friends quit feeding us. The "doc" sure got eloquent along here, and pictured to me what a good time my folks were having. Nothing to get a little plowing and hoeing and chopping and cooking and picking cotton, which didn't keep them busy but about 168 hours a week. After the white man was freed, the "doc" went on to tell me how the darkies used to chase them things called pat-rollers, and others called Ku-Klux. I almost shed tears.

The "doc" had become so dramatic while picturing the horrors heaped upon the poor citizens of the other race by the blood-thirsty blacks. Even now in these days and times, the "doc" showed me how the white man pays the taxes and our people reap the benefits, they paying \$1.80 on the \$100 and our folks only pay \$1.70 and 44 cents. The best soft streets are reserved for the blacks, while the other race is compelled to wear out their shoe-leather on old hard paved streets.

On the trains our folks get the best place, right up near the engine, where they can shake hands and chat with the fireman and engineer, and to keep from getting lonesome, we have the "butcher" boy and train crew as companions.

In our section of the towns the colored man is so haughty he won't allow any other race to stay, except they run a corner store and as soon as we compel him to do so, which we make him move on one of those hard paved streets and dare him to speak to our people. We even make him object to our jitneys passing by his home.

The divine even spoke of how badly our boys acted in France, trying to produce the French people against the good soldiers of the other race from America. He even said our soldiers tried to get all the white officers removed from their commands and have their place filled by black officers.

On our way back to the encampment ground, bootfooting it, of course the "doc" didn't want to hurt nobody's feelings by using his auto, I was told how the Colored man refuses to vote at the elections because he is so "biggety," and lots of other things so numerous to mention.

About 10 p. m. we reached the camp where we expected to see that 10,000 people, but for some reason I could only count about 300 folks. Guess the others ran around so I couldn't count 'em.

No more complaint' from Cimbre, 'cause I've been made to see the subject in a different light. Nothing like having a fine educated minister to lead you.

## IS THIS PLAIN ENOUGH?

(Richmond, Va., Journal)

Where does the Evening Journal stand? asks the Square Deal, published under the auspices of the Richmond Central Trades and Labor Council. The question is propounded in relation to the admittance of Colored men to labor organizations composed of white persons. Our reply is that we stand four square with the attitude of the American Federation of Labor which, in recent annual convention at Atlantic City, voted unanimously to admit the twelve million Negro workers of the country to equal membership of all international unions.

## JUST LIKE LOOKING THRU GLASS

(Chattanooga, Tenn., Times)

"It does not take a prophet or the son of a prophet, reading these frequent and fatal clashes between the whites and blacks in various sections of the south, all of them akin to this reported riotous proceedings in Texas, to warn us of what to expect when we begin to reap the full harvest of the seed of demagoguery, of treason to southern traditions and southern institutions sown by our politicians and representatives, congressional and legislative, during the past eight or ten years. We have been voting to put undesirable laws upon the states of the East North and West and now the east, North and West are not going to be at all gentle in their treatment of us."

As to whether or not there are to be any prosecutions, Collector Walker said that was a matter for the United States District Attorney to determine.

## WILSON vs WILSON

## Attitude of the President Toward the European War and the Peace Settlement

(The quotations here given are taken from the columns of the New York Times.)

January 8, 1915—"Do you not think it is likely that the world will come to day turn to America and say: 'You were right and we were wrong. You kept your heads and we lost ours.'"

January 30, 1916—"It has been very difficult for us to hold off and look with cold judgment upon such tremendous matters. And yet we have held off."

February 1, 1916—"America is called on to sit in a sort of moral judgment on the processes of the war."

May 17, 1916—"There are two reasons why the chief wish of America is for peace. One is that they love peace and have nothing to do with the present quarrel."

May 17, 1916—"Since the rest of the world is mad, why should we not rest of the world in the ordinary fuse to have anything to do with the channels of action?"

December 8, 1914—"More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost out self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us."

May 27, 1916—"With it (the war's) causes and objects we have no concern. The obscure fountains from which its stupendous flood burst forth we are not interested to search for or explore."

September 2, 1916—"We have been neutral not only because it was the fixed and traditional policy of the United States to stand aloof from the policies of Europe, but because we had no part either of action or of policy in the influences which brought on the present war."

October 5, 1916—"The singularity of the present war is that its origin and objects have never been disclosed. They have obscure European roots and what it is for." "The which we do not know how to trace \* \* \* It will take the long inquiry of history to explain this war."

November 13, 1917—"It is very desirable that we should remind ourselves just how this war came about and what it is for." "The war was started by Germany \* \* \* I am willing to let the statement I have just made avail the verdict of history." "All the while there was lying behind it (Germany's) thought, in its dreams of the future a political control which would enable it in the long run to dominate the labor and industry of the world. They were not content with success by superior achievement; they wanted success by authority."

May 27, 1916—"We are quite aware that we are in no sense and degree parties to the present quarrel."

August 18, 1914—"The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days which are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as upon every transaction which might be construed as a preference to one party in the struggle before another."

February 3, 1916—"I have tried to live up to the counsel I have given to my fellow citizens, not only to be neutral in action, but also to be neutral in the genuine attitude of thought and mind."

January 27, 1915—"Wilson's cablegram to His Imperial Majesty, Emperor William: 'In behalf of the Government and people of the United States I have the pleasure to extend to your Majesty cordial congratulations on this anniversary of your birth, as well as my own good wishes for your welfare.'"

May 10, 1915—"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it need not convince others by force."

May 13, 1915—"Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude heretofore assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international right \* \* \*"

May 13, 1915—" \* \* \* having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligations as always engaged on the side of justice and humanity \* \* \*"

July 23, 1915—"The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They both are contending for the freedom of the seas."

February 3, 1916—"We believe that we can show our friendship for the world and our devotion for the purposes of humanity better by keeping out of this trouble than by getting into it."

February 3, 1916—"I have no indictment against any form of government."

June 14, 1917—"They (the German Empire) impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly exercised the threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe. \* \* \* This flag under which we serve would have been dishonored had we withheld our hand."

January 25, 1919—"Wilson abroad. 'This was a war not only to redeem France from an enemy, but to redeem the world from an enemy.'"

NOTE. Nothing discovered in denial of this.

December 4, 1917—"This intolerable thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force, etc."